N°. 2253.

THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1889.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER

Banks.

RULES OF THE

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

.-THE BUSINESS of the above BAN: will be conducted by the HONGKON AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-

DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1. 2.—SUMS LESS THAN \$1, or MORE THA \$250 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500

in any one year. 3.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK having \$100, or more, at their credit may a their option transfer the same to the HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 17 months at 5 per cent, per annum interest.

4.—INTEREST at the rate of 33 % pc annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances. -EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented

with each payment or withdrawal. De lositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6,-CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAL BANKING CORPORATION,

G. E. NOBLE, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 1st January, 1889,

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAL BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL\$7,500,000. RESERVE FUND 4,300,000. RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRUPRIETORS

COURT OF DIRECTORS :-CHAIRMAN-W. H. FORBES, Esq. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN-H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. W. G. BRODIE, Esq. | S.C.MICHARLSEN, Esq. J. S. MOSES, Esq. L. POESNECKER, Esq. T. E. DAVIES, Esq. J. F. HOLLIDAY, Esq. N. A. SIEBS, Esq. Hon. J. J. KESWICK. Hon. B. LAYTON. E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER. HONGKONG-G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

MANAGER. SHANGHAI-JOHN WALTER, Esq. LONDON BANKERS-LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG-INTEREST ALLOWED. N CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent, per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS :-For 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum. For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum. For 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED. CREDITS granted on approved Securities. every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. G. E. NOBLE,

Chief Manager. Hongkong, 20th May, 1889.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL£2,000,000 PAID-UP CAPITAL 580,000-

Registered Office, 40, THREADNEEDLE STREET,

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT. Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE SSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for

COLLECTION, and Transacts, Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS: Pixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the RALANCES of such claims, purchased on a ivantageous terms.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

H A. HERBERT, Manager. HONGKONG BRANCH

T TONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAM-WAYS COMPANY, Ltd. "

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS. 8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour. 12 to 2 P.M. every half hour. 4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

THURSDAYS. NIGHT TRAMS at 10.30 and 11 P.M. SUNDAYS.

to. 10 A.M.; 12 to 1:30 P.M. every quarter of an-

4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour. 9, 10, 10.30, 11 P.M. Special Cars may be obtained on application

Single Tickets are sold in the Cars; Five-Cent | Office of the Society on an after 1st May. Coupons and Reduced Tickets at the Office. MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.,

General Managers. Hongkong, 1st May, 1889.

unitimations

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 10th instants, both days inclusive. T. H. TALBOT,

Hongkong, 4th June, 1889.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED: NEW ISSUE.

THE ISSUE of 12,000 NEW SHARES of the value of TEN DOLLARS EACH at a premium of 100 per cent, will be payable Five Dollars on Application and Fifteen Dollars on

And Notice is hereby given to the Public and to the Shareholders, that / PLICATIONS for SHARES in the said ISSUE will be received by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAL BANKING COR-PORATION in Hongkong, until the 12th day of

June proximo inclusive. Applications must be on printed Forms, which can be obtained at the HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

INO, D HUMPHREYS. General Manager. Hongkong, 20th May, 1880.

WANTED. A N ENGLISH MISTRESS, for the whole A or part of the day to TRACH EURASIAN GIRLS in the Victoria House and Orphanage.

Apply to REV. J. B. OST, West Point.

Hongkong, 30th May, 18°9. JOHN W. KINGHORN, CONSULTING MARINE ENGINEER & SURVEYOR. 13. Praya Central.

TSTIMATES and Prices for all kinds of STEAMERS and MACHINERY—Supplied on application.

Machinery inspected and supervised. Hongkong, 4th June, 1889.

NOTICE.

N and after the 15th instant, my OFFICE will be in D'AGUILAR STREET next house to the Hongkong Club being more convenient for me than my present address. ARTHUR B! RODYK.

Victoria Buildings. Hongkong, 3rd June, 1899. THE LABUK PLANTING COMPANY,

LIMITED. THE STATUTORY GENERAL MEET-ING of the above Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, on MONDAY, the

toth inst., at FOUR P.M. TURNER & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 1st June, 1889.

NOTICE TO MARINERS, No. 229.

CHINA SEA. NINGPO DISTRICT.

LOKA ISLAND TEMPORARY LIGHT.

N TOTICE is hereby given that the construc-V tion of a Lighthouse on Loka Islandsituated about 3 miles east of the south point of

Pootoo-will shortly be commenced. On or about the 1st June next a temporary Sixth Order FIXED WHITE Light will be exhibited from the north point of Loka, and will show over an arc extending from about N. 15° W. round by west, south, and east to about N. 82° E, the remainder of the ci-cle being obscured

by the high land of the island. The bearings are magnetic and taken from

The temporary Light will be elevated about 110 feet above the sea, and in clear weather should be visible from a distance of to nautical

A description of the intended permanent Light will be given in a later Notice. By Order of the Inspector General of Customs,

E. V. BRENAN. Acting Coast Inspector. Imperial Maritime Customs, Coast Inspector's Office,

Shanghai, 27th May, 1889. MAPPIN AND WEBB.

SHEFFIELD AND LONDON,

Cutiers and Silversmiths, by special appointment to H. M. the Queen, &c., &c., &c. DEG to announce that they have forwarded

to Hongkong by their Representative MR. W. S. MARSHALL, A choice and varied selection of CUTLERY, SILVER & ELECTROPLATED WARE, DRESSING CASES, FANCY LEATHER GOODS, &c., &c.

Embracing all Novelties of every description of their well-known Manufacture for EXHIBITION AND SALE,

3. DUDDELL STREET, (Ground Floor) For a few days only, commencing WEDNESDAY, the 5th June, 1889. Prices same as in London. Dollars taken at three shillings. Catalogues free on application. Hongkong, 3rd June, 1889.

NOTICE.

DRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE at Mrs. BOHM'S, Queen's Road East, No. Good accommodation for Families and single parties. Moderate charges.

P. BOHM.

FNERAL Employment and Intelligence Office, Queen's Road East, No. 135, Information given of Situations offered and of sultable applicants for Situations. WANTED A 10-20 roomed house in a central

position. Offers to be sent to above Office. Hangkong, 17th April, 1889. UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE-TO-SHAREHOLDERS-

upon contributions for the year, 1888 has been declared, Warrants may be had on application, at the

By Order of the Board, N. J. EDE.

Secretary. Hongkong, 16th April, 1889.

Untimations.

FOR SALE, SADDLERY.

TOOLO SADDLES.

SINGLE and DOUBLE BRIDLES.

BODDY ROLLERS. WHIPS, SPURS, HARNESS, REINS, SADDLECLOTHS

SAMPERANT FORD & COX

. Whisk Carpet Bannister Brushes.

STABLE REQUISITES of all kinds.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1889

GOODS. SUMMER

A /E are now Showing our NEW STOCK of COATING, TROPICAL TWEEDS, SERGES. VV FLANNELS, DRILLS, TERAI, PITH, and STRAW HATS and GENTLEMEN'S, UNDER-CLOTHING.

QUEEN'S ROAD (Opposite HONGKONG HOTEL.) Honekong, roth May, 1850

W. POWELL & CO.

A NEW STOCK OF DROOMS and BRUSHES. D Bass Brooms.

Hair Brooms.

French Whisk Carpet Brooms. Hearth Brushes. Scouring Brushes. Blacklead Brushes. Boot Brushes, etc., etc., Turks Head Brushes. Agents for Milner's Fire and Burglar Proof Sales and Boxes. Victoria Exchange, Hongkong, 25th May, 1889.

TUNER AND REPAIRER. PIANO

, Double

Address: co HONGKONG HOTEL or No. 25, CAINE ROAD. Hongkong, 24th December, 1888.

HAS JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING NEW FRENCH BOOKS:

UNIVERS DANS PARIS. La Vie Parisienne. Silvestre-Contes a la Brune. Un Premier Amant. La Comtesse Helene.

Loti-Saponeries D'Automne. Zola's La Terre. " Le Rève. Bourget-Etudes et Portraits. Ecclaw-Comtesse Darig. Marné-Amour Coupable. Saunière-Une Fille des Pharaons. Grosclaude-Les Gantes de l'année. Laforest-L'Homne de Joie.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1879

Fagge's Dictionary of Medicine. Thompson's Domestic Medicine. Urinary Organs. And other Medical Books. Best quality gilt edge Squeezer Playing

New Framed Pictures. Rubber Soled Walking Shoes. New Solid Soled Tennis Shoes. New Ladies' Walking Shoes. Gold Flake Tobacco. Myrtle Grove ... Three Castles., Sweet Caporal Cigarettes.

HALL& HOLTZ C. CO. LIMITED.

ANNUAL

SUMMER

SALE

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

COMMENCING

MONDAY THE 10TH JUNE, 1889.

TOP THE ROLLIZ CO-OPERATIVE LAID

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1889.

IMPORTERS OF TOBACCOS, CIGARS AND CIGARETTES. FRESH TOBACCOS.

Richmond Gem Curly Cut. Mixture. Wills' Three Castles. Wills' Bristol Bird's Eye. Cope's Golden Cloud. Yarborough's Golden Rain. Happy Thought. Dollar Brand. Golden Engle.

FRESH CIGARETTES. Sweet Caporals. Kinney's Straight Cuts. Little Beauties: Richmond Straight Cut. Virginia Brights. Duke's Cameo. Kinney's Special Favours. Straight Cut. Cleopatra Egyptian Flowers.

Sweet Caporals Selected.

Kinney's Half Caporals.

A N INTERIM BONUS of twenty per cent. | MANILA CIGARS.

Star Mixture.

Regalia Britannica-Media Regalia-Flor de Prensados. Cilindrados—Principes—Caprichos—Princesas.

Exquisitos—Non Plus ultra—Reina Victoria. Regios-Regalia Imperial-Regalia Oriental.

A large assortment of Meerschaum, Briar Root and Asbestos Pipes, Meerschaum and Amber Cigar and Cigarette Tubes, Russia, Morocco and Calf Cigar and Cigarette Cases, and every description of Smoker's Requisites. Hongkong, 21st May, 1880.

Potices of Firms.

NOTICE.

H. & J. SAMPSON have commenced business as Civil Engineers, ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, LAND and ESTATE AGENTS, and GENERAL BROKERS, and respectfully solicit the support of the Hongkong public. Plans, Estimates, Drawings, etc., promptly supplied, and all commissions will receive due attention. OFFICES-QUEEN'S" ROAD CENTRAL.

(Opposite Ice House Street.) Hongkong, 5th June, 1889

NOTICE.

DURING my temporary absence in Japan.
Mr. ALEXANDER LEVY is authorized to sign for the Undersigned and for GEO. R. STEVENS & CO

GEO. R. STEVENS. Hongkong, 3rd June, 1889

NOTICE. R. W. H. GASKELL having entered into VI PARTNERSHIP with me, my business will from this date be conducted under the style of

MENDEL & GASKELL. LOUIS MENDEL. Hongkong, 1st June, 1889.

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

THE CHINA SHIPPERS MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL. THE Company's Steamship

🕟 " OOPACK," I. C. Jaques, Commander, will be despatched as above on or about the toth June. For Freight, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,

Hongkong, 31st May, 1889. CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR NEW ZEALAND PORTS. THE Company's Steamship "WHAMPOA"

will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY the 12th June, at A P.M. The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer, which is situated amidships upon the upper

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, "Agents. Hongkong, 20th May, 1889.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship "ARRATOON APCAR," Captain J. G. Olisent, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 11th inst., at 3 P.M., instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1889 FOR KOBE.

THE Steamship "MACBETH" will be despatched for the above Port, on or

about the 11th June. For Freight, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,

Hongkong, 4th June, 1889. CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. THE Company's Steamship

"CHANGSHA," Williams, Commander, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 15th June, 2t 4 P.M. The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. First Class Saloon and Cabins, are situated forward of the engines. Second Class Passengers are Berthed in the Poop. A Refrigerating chamber ensures the supply of fresh provisions during the entire voyage. A duly qualified

Surgeon is carried. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1889. STEAM TO LONDON, DIRECT, Calling at intermediate Ports. THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Extra Steamship

"BRINDISI" will leave for the above places about the middle of the month. This vessel is disconnected from the Mail services but has excellent accommodation for a limited number of through passengers (First Saloon only) at specially reduced rates. Electric Light throughout the steamer, Deck cabins (two berths). Strigeon carried, &c.

. E. L. WOODIN.

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1889. STEAM TO SHANGHAL THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship.

"COROMANDEL" will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the outward English mail. E. L. WOODIN. Superintendent.

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Ship

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1889.

TITAN," C. H. Allyn, Master, will load here for the abov Port, and will have quick despatch; For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, 27th May, 1889.

Shipping.

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK. THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Ship

"SOUTHERN CROSS," Bailey, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, 15th May, 1889. FOR SAN FRANCISCO. THE A. I. American Ship.

Frost, Master, shortly expected, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick 🐠

despatch. For Freight, apply to, PUSTAU & Co. Hongkong, 17th April, 1889. [479

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG. THE 3/3 L. I. I. German Bark

Henne, Master, will load here for the above Ports, and will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, toth April, 1889. · [439 FOR NEW YORK. THE 3/3 A. I. I. American Ship

" AGENOR." Lothrop, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1889.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1889

FOR NEW YORK. THE 3/3 A. I. I. American Bark "TEWKSBURY L. SWEAT," Gooding, Master, shortly expected, will load here

for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to PUSTAU & Co.

Mails.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRAL-TAR, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI,

AND LONDON; BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND AUSTRALIA.

TRIESTE, VENICE, PLYMOUTH,

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA. PERSIAN GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAM-BURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "ROHILLA," Captain M. De Horne, with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for LONDON, VIA BOMBAY and

SUEZ CANAL, on SATURDAY, the 15th June,

SPECIE ONLY LANDED AT PLYMOUTH.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M. Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until 4 P.M., on the day before sailing. Silk and Valuables for Europe will be transhipped at Colombo; Tea and General Cargo for London will be conveyed via Bombay

at Noon.

direct route via Colombo. For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STRAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hong-

arriving one week later than by the ordinary

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment. Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's

Black Bills of Lading. This Steamer takes Cargo and Passengers for Marscilles. E. L. WOODIN,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 3rd June. 1889. OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY. TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO

JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND **EUROPE:** THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,

ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship " GAELIC will be despatched for San Francisco, vid Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 15th June, at

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan, Ports. All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day

previous to sailing. First-class Fares granted as follows :--To San Francisco.....\$200.00 To San Francisco and return, 350.00 available for 6 months......

of the Army, Navy, Civil Service and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application. Passengers by this line have the option of

proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific:

and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways. Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of to per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and

Japan to Europe. Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs San Francisco. For further, information as to Freight or

l'assage apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 504, Queen's Road Centrali C. D. HARMAN.

Hotoving 28th May varo

-Untimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA LIMITED,

DISPENSING CHEMISTS, WHOLESALE AND DETAIL DRUGGISTS. 'QUEEN'S ROAD.

DAKIN'S CHOLERA ELIXIR, For Administration in CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, &c.

THIS well tried remedy has been in extensive use in India, Burmah, and some parts of China for many years, and has proved beyond doubt its efficacy in arresting the rapid progress of Cholera symptoms, and in combating this fatal malady when developed.

An infallible stand-by, no House should be without it.'\

Cholera Belts, Hot Boxes, Hot Water Bottles,

Sold in 3 & 8 oz. Stoppered bottles, at \$1.50 and \$3.

22, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

(Telephone No. 60.) Hongkong, 28th May, 1889

WATSON'S SOAPS.

WATSON'S PURE CARBOLIC SOAPS, THE BEST IN THE MARKET FOR MEDICINAL and TOILET USE Guaranteed to be made from absolutely pure 'Phenol,' or Carbolic Acid.

THESE SOAPS, being specially prepared for use in Tropical Climates, will be found most efficacious for cleansing and purifying the Skin, and for preventing contagion from Fevers of all kinds, and contagious diseases generally. They act as a mild stimulant, as well as a depurative and disinfectant; readily allay irritation of the Skin, cure and prevent prickly heat, and other Skin diseases prevalent in hot climates. and are strongly recommended for general use by all the leading and most eminent Medical

Practitione s. To be had in the following forms to suit all requirements: STRONG MEDICINAL. "In Single Tablet Boxes. WHITE, guaranteed to contain 20 per cent o Pure Carbolic Acid. ROSE COLOUR, guaranted to contain 20 per cent of Pure Carbolic Acid. TRANSPARENT, guaranteed to contain 20 per cent of Pure Carbolic Acid.

Price 50 Cents per Rox-3 Boxes, \$1.25. Three Tablets in a Box. ROSE COLOUR, guaranteed to contain to per cent of Pure Carbolic Acid. Price, \$1.25 per Box-3 Boxes, \$3.50. TOILET SOAP. Three Tablets in a Box. ROSE COLOUR, guaranteed to contain 5 per cent of Pure Carbolic Acid. TRANSPARENT, guaranted to contain 5 per cen of Pure Carbolic Acid. Price, 75 Cents per Box-3 Boxes, \$2.

WATSON'S ANTISEPTIC DOG SOAP In Single Tablet Boxes. BRINGS SUDDEN DEATH TO FLEAS AND ALL "PEDICULOUS" PARASITES. It is nevertheless perfectly harmless, and may be used without the least fear of any bad result on Dogs of

any age, sex, or size. Price 50 Cents per Box-3 Boxes, \$1.25

WATSON'S PURE TRANSPARENT TOILET SOAPS. Have attained a reputation in the Far East which makes them universal Toilet, Requisites.

Guaranteed to be absolutely pure, and may be used by Ladies and Children with the most delicate Complexions and sensitive Skins, without any fear whatever of producing irritation, at any season of the year. Being practically dry and firm, they will be found most economical in use.

WATSON'S PURE TRANSPARENT GLYCERINE SOAP. Guaranteed to contain the largest percentage

of Pure Glycerine it is possible to introduce into any Soap.. Specially recommended to all who have a very delicate Skin easily affected by wind and weather.

WATSON'S PURE OPAQUE TOILET

A varied assortment of favourite kinds; the principal difference between them being more one of personal preference than of quality; all are pure, and the base of all is the same, but the perfumes differ. New kinds will be introduced from time to time as occasion requires. PLEASE OBSERVE .- Each Tablet bears our

Name and Trade Mark, without which none are genuine.

no Ask for Special Bill giving full parti culars of all the different Soaps we make.

We also keep in stock a great variety of the following well-known Soaps-ATKINSON'S, CALVERT'S, COLGATE'S, LUBIN'S, PEARS', &c.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd., THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841. Hongkong, May, 1879.

MARRIAGE.

At St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, on the 5th inst., GEORG FRANZ ROBERT SACHSE to ADA CHARLOTTE MCINTOSH, eldest daughter of the late James McIntosh, of Trinidad, West Indies, and of Mrs. Harriet McIntosh, Bedford,

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1889.

B ard as at present constituted. This official position, posed as a highly injured l'ybrid institution, which was expected to individual who had been grossly insulted perform so many wonders in improving by what he was pleased to call Mr. announced.

the sanitary condition of Hongkong, has been in existence for many months, and the sum total of its useful labors in any and But more than this—it has become discredit to the Government and laughingstock to the community. Its meetings from the commencement have been chiefly conspicuous for paltry squabbles and petty bickerings amongst the members, and this deplorable state of affairs has been steadily going from bad to worse. Surely the Governor will consider the proceedings at yesterday's. jamboree as 'the last straw,' and an ample justification for saving the colony from being made the object of further ridicule throughout the world!

It would appear that the powers of the Sanitary Board are purely consultative. its executive functions being of the most nominal character. The members may suggest assumed reforms and improvements, but they have seemingly no authority to carry their plans into execution. There is apparently no limit to the amount of frivolous chatter and personal [31] recriminations they are at liberty to indulge in, but when it becomes question of doing anything likely to prove beneficial to the public, their action is circumscribed within the narrowest possible limits. The official incubus stops the way; nothing can be carried out without the sanction of the Governor. Where then, we would like to know, is the raison d'être of the Sanitary Board? If it is entirely under the official thumb, and possesses neither the right to counsel nor, the power to execute, its continued existence is a miserable farce. What has taken place at almost every meeting? Some admirable propositions and suggestions have undoubtedly been made on many occasions by the members who represent the community, but their value has been rendered completely nugatory by certain official geniuses who have been pitchforked into positions where they have floundered like fish out of water. A purely municipal body like the Sanitary Board to be not merely influenced by but actually domineered over by a few Government officials, who, represent nobody but their own interests, is an anomaly we will not attempt to explain; but we have no hesitation in saying that the sooner the curtain is dropped over this scandalous puppet-show the better it will be for all concerned.

Our readers will have noticed that we have rarely attempted to treat the periodical proceedings at the Sanitary Board meetings in anything like a serious fashion To inflict on our friends columns of wearisome verbosity and nauseating twaddle has never been the policy of this journal. and as we have always been compelled to regard this official monstrosity as a fir subject for ridicule, our reports of its deliberations have been couched in a goodhumoured vein of critical satire. We could not invest the wild buffooneries of a burlesque with the calm dignity of the legitimate drama. It was impossible to regard the official automata as anything but marionettes, or to seriously treat the well meant but thoroughly innocuous efforts of the unofficial members to instil some sensible ideas into the wooden heads of their colleagues. Our report of yesterday's profitless discussion, published in another part of this issue, is merely a continuation of our previous efforts in the same direction. But there was one incident that occurred yesterday which demands special notice -we refer to the extraordinary attitude assumed by Mr. MITCHELL-INNES, the notoriously selfopinionated youth who is at present acting as Registrar General. In making an inquiry as to what advantage was likely to be gained by postponing consideration of the important question of disposing of the refuse of the city, Mr. Jno. J. FRANCIS, Q.C., expressed the opinion that any delay would be profitless as "the unofficial members would vote one way, while the official members would vote the Government suggestion." Now, venture to think that the accuracy of Mr. Francis' opinion is beyond dispute, and that it will be unanimously endorsed by the community at large, always excepting the [5] Acting Registrar General and the official phalanx. But that budding legislator make any definite statement. regarded the learned Q.C's sensible and harmless remark as a red rag to butt at, and he butted accordingly. The rate-payers of Hongkong will be glad [704] to learn that their paid servant the in which they are placed through the Dissentients Acting Registrar General possesses a very valuable commodity in the shape prevented from doing right to Scotland in the of a conscience, which, if not altogther unprecedented, is a rare curiosity in the official circles of this city. Mr. MITCHELL-INNES, after telling the members of the Wa would again take the liberty of strongly | Sanitary Board that he had a conscience, recommending Governor des Vœux to at | and that a proposition he had made was

Francis' insinuations, and demanded an explanation, a demand to which that gentleman very quietly declined to accede, every direction practically amounts to mil. | preferring to adhere to what he had sald. And then the Colonial Surgeon was good enough to back up his official colleague by opining that Mr. Francis' remark was very insulting, and he was followed by the new Surveyor General, who childishly babbled about the honour of the official members, winding up with the observation that the phrase objected to was a reflection on their honour. All this is, of course, very funny, but it is hardly creditable to the Government that it should be so indifferently represented on any public board as certainly appears to be the case here. What was the insult, the reflection on the honour of the official members, of which Mr. Francis was so promptly convicted without trial by the Acting Registrar General, the Colonial Surgeon, and the Surveyor General? All the learned barrister said was that, whether the vote on a certain proposition was taken now or six months hence, the official members would vote for the Government suggestion, whatever it might be. And is t not true? We venture to assert, and without the slightest fear of contradiction, that Messrs. MITCHELL-INNEStand Brown and Dr. Ayres, their consciences notwithstanding, will vote exactly as they are instructed by the Governor. It is not a question of conscience at all—it is a mere matter of duty. These gentlemen hold their places on the Sanitary Board by virtue of their official positions, and not for any special personal qualifications they possess. They were appointed directly by the Governor, and must vote exactly as Hi Excellency chooses to pull the wires. And it is curious to observe that the ultraconscientious Acting Registrar General was very careful to avoid saying that he would not vote as 'directed by the Government; in fact, all he did in his righteous wrath was that his opinion had been conscientiously arrived at without reference to his position. Well, we can assure this worthy officer that nobody outside official circles-where brains are at a heavy discount-cares ten cents for his opinion on this or on any other matter of public interest, and we would strongly recommend to his careful consideration an old-fashioned aphorism which says something about a discreet silence being golden. If the whole of the members of the Sanitary Board were to be elected by popular vote-as ought to be the case-not one of the three officials above named, on their bare merits; would be within hundreds of votes of the lowest on the list of successful

TELEGRAMS.

the views and policy of the Governor they

must support, even when such are is

opposition to the interests of the community.

But then so far as the Sanitary Board is

concerned, it is admitted on all hands to

have, proved a pronounced failure, that

should be shelved without further delay.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA. . . .

LONDON, May 28th. King Humbert's reception at Berlin has produced a strong reaction in Russia in favor

LATEST DERBY BETTING.

June ard. The latest betting on the Epsom Derby is-13 to 8 on Donovan, 11 to 1 against Pioneer, and 14 to I against Miguel and Laureate.

DISASTROUS RAIN-STORMS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Torrential rains have passed over Johnstown in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. The rains burst the reservoir and several populous towns have vanished altogether. Ten thousand persons

LOCAL AND GENERAL,

THE General Managers (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) inform us that the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s steamer Moray, from Calcutta, lest Singapore to-day for this port.

THE Straits Times of May 29th says :- Mr. W. B. Smith's injuries are not considered to be more than serious, and it is hoped he will begin to mend shortly. It is too early to be able to

MR. GLADSTONE, in a letter to an Edinburgh gentleman, says he does not doubt that, as soon as the opportunity is given, the country will relieve the Liberals from the injurious position supporting the Tories on every important British question, and that Parliament will no longer be matter of local government by a supposed paramount necessity of doing wrong to Ireland.

ANOTHER new joint stock concern, The Shameen Hotel and Land Company, Limited, with an authorised capital of \$100,000 in five thousand shares of \$20 each, was registered in this colony once take whatever steps may be legally his own opinion, given after careful to-day. The main object of the Company is to build and conduct a first class botel on Shameen, necessary to summarily abolish the Sanitary | consideration and without reference to his | and thus supply a want that has long been felt by visitors to the capital of Southern Ching. We consider that this undertaking has every prospect of success. Full particulars will shortly be

WE are informed by the agents (Messrs, Jardine, Matheson & Co.) that the "Glen" liner Glenearn from London, lest Singapore yesterday evening for this port.

IF the author of the doggerel headed "Butterem and Squeezem" will, in accordance with our standing rule, forward his name and address we will consider the propriety of publishing his

THE Band of the A. & S. Highlanders will play at the Murray Barracks to-morrow evening, commencing at 7.30 o'clock. The following will be the programme :-

WHAT a change was there, my masters ! " The China Mail, which for years was the thick-andthin admirer of and general toady to that magnificent genius, Mr. John Macneile Price; now says that "it is the firm conviction of nearly

every resident that the abnormal pollution of

the Pok-fu-lam reservoir was the result of gross

carelessness and mismanagement on the part of

the late Surveyor General." By the way, did

"Brownie" not sign the farewell Inudatory

address to Mr. Price-as a return for past favors?

THE fire-bell rang at dinner-time last night, an alarm having been raised that Victoria Buildings, near the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, had got on fire. It proved to be only a fiare-up caused by a leak in the gas-meter there, and was at once extinguished. It showed however, the urgent necessity for quickly making Queen's Road traversable by the fire engines, and repairing the water-supply. Both, we are at length able to say, are being done-in fact

the Tytam water-supply is now again available.

THE Earl of Dunraven's new cutter Valkyrie, specially built to race for the America's cup, was successfully launched from the yard of Messrs. Fay and Co., Southampton, on May 1st. The Valkurie, like the Thistle, Yarana, and other well-known vessels, is of composite build, all her frames being of steel. She is fitted with a place for a centre board, but it is not probable that one will be used. Her registered dimensions are as follows :- Length, 85ft; beam, 15ft. oin.; depth, 11st. 6in. The length on the load water line is just under 70ft, so as to come within the second, or 70st. class of American yachts.

In his general remarks on the Kowloon Trade

Report for 1888, Mr. F.A. Morgan, Commissioner

of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs at

that station, observes :- "Attention has been

directed during the year to the position of steam-

launches in this neighbourhood by the scizure

of two of them at Canton, on the charge of resorting to places not open to them by Treaty. and I cannot but hope that good may result from the question being thus ventilated. Quite a small fleet of these little craft are now acting as important auxiliaries to the junk traffic past these Stations by towing Native vessels for a certain distance into and out of Chinese waters and I am of opinion that extended privileges. might without danger be granted to these vessels, provided always that they be brought under due control, and Revenue interests be safeguarded by proper regulations. Launchowners, the junk trade, and the Imperial Revenue would all benefit alike were such extended privileges obtainable.". WE observe from home papers that Señor Rafael Corromé, a well-known Spanish novelist and iournalist has been sentenced to four months! imprisonment for libelling the Duke of Edincandidates. They are mere nominees and burgh. When his. Royal Highness was at Barpaid servants of the Government, and it is celona with the British Squadron, Señor Corromé wrote a letter to a Republican paper of Valencia containing some alleged scandalous statements about the private life of the Duke. The Public Prosecutor at once ordered that proceedings should be taken against the writer of

the letter, with the result stated above. We don't

happen to be acquainted with the Spanish Law

of Libel, but think it must be an exceedingly

clastic article to convict any person of libelling

the talented fiddler who lately acted as orna-

mental figure-head to the British Fleet in the

Mediterranean. The Duke of Edinburgh is

worthy of his race—and he is not, never has

would be interesting to know what Schor

Corromé wrote about this royal (?) nonentity to

attract the special attention of the Spanish

Public Prosecutor and entail a penalty of four

been, and never can be a modern Bayard.

months' imprisonment. OUR morning contemporary's Macao correspondent under date the 4th inst. dwells on double topic which has occupied our attention times out of number, viz: the probability of the Portuguese Government facilitating direct tea shipments from Macao to Lisbon by removing the onerous duties which are levied on the article as imported vid London, and the imperaive necessity of improving the harbour of Macao. Both subjects are of the most vital importance to the welfare of the Holy City they have been made the subject of long and exhaustive debates both in the Portuguese press and in the Lisbon Cortes; yet after momentary periods of discussion they have been allowed to lie dormant, with now and then a sudden and ephemeral spurt of controversial activity. The proverbial procrastination of the Portuguese Government is evidently at the bottom of the whole thing, and following that spirit of backwardness, the colonies and all the Portuguese foreign possessions feebly drag along their useless existence. Macao, as a tea district and a productive colony, has a prosperous future in store for it, provided only that its presiding geniuses—the myrmidons of the Colonial Office at Lisbon-will take the colony's affairs to heart and work out its many problems. The harbour question would have been settled years ago had the colony been under the ægis of a more enlightened nation. Portugal is apparently neither capable nor willing to tackle the Macao harbour difficulty. In the present state of things, to talk of establishing direct steam communication with Lisbon, to ship teas direct to the Tagus, and other gigantic shipping undertakings, is simply indulging in a delusive dream. Without a suitable harbour, the shipping trade of Macao is a chimera and an utter impossibility.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A NAVAL SURGEON.

A court-martial was opened on the Victor Emmanuel this morning to try two charges brought by Captain Henderson, of H.M.S. Conquest, against Staff Surgeon Charles William Magrane, of the same vessel-one of neglect; of duty, and one of indulgence in intoxicants to such an extent as to be incapable of duty. The Court consisted of Captains Hall (President) May, Maconochie, Gifford, and Martin, with Mr. Rigbys, Judge Advocate,

The Judge Advocate read the circumstantial letter sent in by Captain Henderson, which set forth that the defendant arrived here on the 28th April, and joined his ship the same day. Next day a second class petty officer named William Piddler was reported sick. The defendant was then in charge, Surgeon Osborne having been hastily ordered to leave by the mail next day, to join the Linnet, at Singapore. During the week he reported Piddler as doing well, and said that no particular attention was required. At the week' end Captain Henderson visited Piddler and was so certain that the case was serious that he again asked the defendant, who assured him that the man was in no danger. On the morning of the toth the prisoner recommended that Piddler, be sent to Hospital. The ship was going into the dock, and no boats could be got just then, but later on a cutter was obtained, and Captain Henderson gave orders that all necessary arrangements should be made for sending the body, and lively times might be expected. the man ashore in it. He afterwards found that Piddler had been sent ashore in Dr. Patterson's skiff, and that although he was dying he was told to walk down the side. He was then taken to the Naval Dockyard, and from there, in a chair, he has brought in his hat. Appeals to the to the Hospital, which he reached in a state of members to give him a fair show, and gives collapse. He was there found to be suffering | them to understand that he has had the honor from enteric fever, and died five or six hours | thrust on him, and didn't want it. Melancholy Captain Henderson found that it was well appreciated by the deceased's mess-mates that he was very seriously ill, and that he was not placed on sick diet.

The defendant pleaded "not guilty" to both

Captain Henderson was then sworn and stated -The prisoner belongs to H.M.S. Navy and was borne on the books of the Conquest between the 29th April and 11th May, produce the rough Sick Day-book. The entries up to the and May are in the handwriting of Surgeon Osborne, and from that day were made by the defendint, except on the 9th and 10th May, when they were made by Staff-Surgeon Patterson. Also the daily Sickbook, in which Piddler's admission is entered on the 30th April, discharged 10th May, and sent to Hospital; disease, simple enteric fever. Also a copy of the "case," sent with Piddler to the Hospital, and the Hospital ticket, giving particulars of his state and the result the post mortem examination. On admission to the Hospital the deceased was very weak, his pulse being scarcely perceptible and he was only kept alive by hypodermic injections. Whilst he was on board I made enquiries as to his condition every mornling, and was always assured by the defendant that it was a simple case. On Sunday, the 5th May, I visited the sick bay, and spoke to Piddler. I noticed that he appeared to be seriously ill and, after seeing the remainder of the patients drew the defendant on one side, and asked him if he was quite sure the case was not serious He replied that it was not, and there was no cause for alarm. I then asked if, in this clim ite it was not advisable to send a case like that to Hospital. He replied "There is no occasion to do so, he can be quite conveniently treated on board." As I had no reason to doubt his professional ability I felt re-assured, and although I made inquiries the next three days as to his state I feit no anxiety, as no reports were made to me. I did not, therefore, think he was seriously ill, until his death was reported. Thursday, the 9th May, Staff Surgeon Patterson came to me on board the Victor Emmanuel and said that he had seen the sick on the Conquest, as the defendant was ill, and had better not be disturbed. In answer to a question, he said Magrane, was not seriously ill-only feverish. Next morning Magrane came and said he wanted to send Piddler to Hospital, as he was not mending. I mentioned that we were going into dock, and therefore there might not be a boat available until afternoon, and asked that mattered. He said it did not. Soon afterwards he came up and said that Di Patterson had a boat, and could take Piddler off. I consented to this, but said that if necessary they could use any of our own boats, and told him not to forget to send two men to carry up Piddler and his gear. There was no reason wh the defendant should not have accompanied the case to the Hespital. Although he had been but a short time in the ship, I formed the opinion that he was nervous, and although I do not know the cause, it was such as would be exhibited by a person using intoxicants to excess. I quote the daily supplies credited to him in the wardroom wine-book:-One day, one por four sherries, pint of claret, one beer, one pin of ale, and four gins. Another day, -one quart of sherry, Japanese beer, pint of claret, ale, whisky and gin. Another—one quart of sherry, pint of claret, Japanese beer, three whiskies, and six gins. Again-One quart of sherry, pint of champagne, pint of claret, Japanese beer, two whiskies, 41

The defendant only asked, in cross-examina-

tion, when Surgeon Osborne left. Arthur Glanbrook, sick-steward Con The Conquest, said that Piddler was a bed patient from his admission to the sick bay until the 8th ult. He was not on the sick mess, and had no medical comforts. The defendant gave no special instructions about the case. Piddler did not complain much, but I noticed that he hardly ate anything. On the oth May I slept in Dr Patterson's cabin, with the defendant, who was sick. I do not know, but I heard his liquor was afterwards stopped. Next morning I saw Piddler, who seemed very ill, and Dr. Magrane wrote the case out, ready to send him to Hospital. helped him into the boat, and on landing at the Dockyard put him into a sedan-chair. He was very bad on arrival at the Hospital.

By the Court :- I did not consider Piddler seriously ill until the morning he was sent away. I visited him regularly, and took his temperature, which was not very high.

By the defendant :-It was an ordinary case of enteric fever: I have seen similar cases not rut on sick diet. He made no complaint of weakness while going down to the boat, but he seemed weaker I do not know if he was fit to go in a chair to the Hospital, as I never took one. I did not think you were unfit to treat the case at any time; I thought you treated it in the ordinary way, with ordinary care, and strength has here yet.

Re-examined by Captain Henderson :--- When he defendant was sick in his beath, on the 10th May, I did not need to call him to Piddler. A sailor who was in the sick bay with deceased

President calms the storm. Says deprecatingly-"Gen'l'men, Gen'l'men-if you are Gen'l'men said he considered Piddler seriously ill, and knew that he was unable to eat the food supplied for adjournment, before the Registrar-General him. He was improperly dieted. He had meat and potatoes for dinner, cocoa and bread for breakfast, and tea and bread for supper-the leaving with apparently bellicose intentions, and usual Service diet. He had no medical comforts, peaceful ones. By the defendant—He could probably have

had his meat made into soup if he liked. Robert Hankin, A.B., said that he was in the sick bay during the greater part of the time that | More labor, troubles, sighed Costigan, Piddler was there. He thought his case very putting on his coat, "more labor troubles; when bad, and noticed that he did not touch his will the laboring man in this land have peace food. Witness heard the defendant tell Captain and general rights?" What's the matter?" Henderson that the case was not alarming, asked his wife, another lock out?" "No," John Scantlebury, Piddler's chum, said that he waid the laborer, wearlly, "the boss bas yielded visited him constantly when he was sick, and and I've got to go to work sealo.

took in his "grub." He could not eat it, and witness bought some eggs and bananas for him. Witness thought his condition very bad. The morning before he went to Hospital, he was shaking and trembling all over, and said he felt. worse. Witness told him to let the doctor know, and he replied that he would, only he did not see the doctor more than once a day.

By the defendant :- I did not know that he had had extra food offered, and refused it.

John Collingwood, the "boy" to Piddler, spoke of him as being very weak and low when in the sick bay. He never hardly ate anything that was taken to him.

After some further evidence of the same nature the Court adjourned.

THE SANITARY SWARRY.

Special meeting yesterday afternoon, Very well attended, owing to a rumour that the legal member was going to move the dissolution of New President, this time-Surveyor-General Brown. Deposed monarch-Dr. Ayres-takes a side seat with a dignified air. Present potentate opens proceedings by reading a speech which McCallum then chants the minutes. Next matter the sanitation of the Hongkong Hotel annexe. Occupies just an hour, owing to Mr. Francis insisting on having the whole correspondence read, so that the Board can hear what he wrote about it. Mr. Francis then grumbles at some length because he did not see all the papers on the matter, and condemns the system which was going to be adopted. Says "tank," "night-soil," "water-closets," and "dangerous to health "forty-times. Board-room smells quite unpleasant when he has finished flowing, and moved that the system be specially looked after. Mr. Ede meets his old antagonist in a friendly spirit, and stirs the matter up a bit more. Mr. Humphreys follows—is not favorable to the bucket system. Says "the early citizen catches the smell." Finally seconds Mr. Francis's motion. Dr. Cantlie thinks the nightsoil ought to be consumed on the premises! Slip passes unnoticed, except by the press-gang. Dr. Ayres follows with some startling charges against the Hongkong Hotel_sanitary arrangements, too nasty to be reported. Favors the disposal of sewage far out in the Harbour. Subject dismissed at: 5.15 p.m., by the decisi n to make the Board's approval of the new system provisional. Final proposal of the City refuse about to come on, when Mr. Francis asks if the Board has had no word from the Governor about the change in the presidency. President doesn't know of any. Secretary admits that a letter has been received, but he didn't read it. Mr. Francis very indignant. Secretary looks as though he has a great mind to heave an inkbottle across at that gentleman. President smooths the matter over by promising to send his own 'elter round, and let them all read it. Final disposal on at last. No one likes to begin, but at last the Registrar-General starts, by moving the adoption of the Secretary's scheme of "tipping" all the refuse over at Yaumati. His chief argument is that there are only squatters there, and as they keep pigs the place can't smell worse. Mr. Ede. as one of the Committee ppointed to consider the question, votes for a destructor. Thinks the "dumping" scheme would allow of the refuse floating about the Harbour. Mr. Humphreys really says his say in his first sentence :—"Sir "—(portentously) "I am opposed to the thing allogether." Doesn't think it is the decomposed gases that smell most do most harm-"a good strong stink wouldn't hurt a Chinaman." Prefers to send the rubbish right out to sea. Dr. Cantlie next heaps up fificen different arguments against the Secretarial scheme. All the members on his side of the table coincide. An animated discussion is getting up when the President rises to point out that by the rules of debate nobody can keep getting up and talking. Mr. Francis caps this by reminding him that the Registrar-General's motion should have been - seconded before there was any debate at all. The President looks more respectfully; at the last speaker, and evidently determines to be even with him for that and his motion to prosecute him (the President) the other day. Proposes to put the matter to the vote when Mr. Francis rises to "say a few words." Takes him fifteen minutes to do it. Evidently holds a brief for the squatters. Makes some very good hits, in appealing to the unofficial members. The President makes the final speech, in which, on the ground that he does not know a great deal of the matter, not having had time to give it much attention, he prefers to postpone the matter for further consideration, there being no hurry. Throws out a hint to somebody. to move the same. ... General Gordon, who has not spoken befor rises with alacrity to do sosays it has been in his mind all along. Mr. Humphreys seconds, and Mr. Francis opposes it vehemently. Thinks it ridiculous that they should wait until the President learns all about business. President suavely reminds him that: General Gordon moved the adjourment. Mr. Francis keeps flowing on, and by one remark brings up the Registrar-General, who denies, with some warmth, that he moved the adoption of the Secretary's scheme as an official, and not because he personally favored it. Mr. Francis ignores his remarks, and the rest of the Board, who do not understand the row, sit and stare. After some further discussion the Registrar-General; who does not seem to have digested the unlucky remark, asks that Mr. Francis should withdraw it. He does not think unofficial members should insult official members, who are simply keeping solid with Mr. G. W. des V. by never thinking for them. selves at alling Mr. Francis says he said what he meant, but doesn't repeat it. Evidently hopes Mr. Mitchell-Innes doesn't know what he did say. Mr. Mitchell-Innes does. It was to the effect that the result of the discussion could be foreseen all the official members would vote together as they had done before. Submits that it is a reflection on his honor, Painful pause, Mr. Francis admils the correctness of the quotation, but teluses to withdraw it, which evokes the remark

from Dr. Ayres that it is most insulting. The

behave as sich ! " Then puls the amendment

can pursue his plaint. Carried by one vote.

Board accordingly rises, Mr. Mitchell Innes

Mr. Francis remaining with ostentatiously

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondence in their column.]

THE "ZAFIRO." TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." SIR,-In your issue of June 1st you refer to the steamship Zafiro and certain heavy damage she is alleged to have sustained eleven months

Now, in the Company's report dated the 7th March, 1889, only three months old, it is expressly declared that "both the Company"; Steamers are now in first class order."

The statement in your paragraph indicates extensive damage; -"the leeward side was buckled in for several yards, breaking everything away inside the forward part and then, bending back again." If this extraordinary statement is true it will be a striking example of Managers of Hongkong public companies.

The repairs will amount possibly to several thousand of dollars and occupy much time. which, when added to the ship's expenses and the loss of her carnings, must amount to a large. sum of money. Some explanation of this discrepancy is called for from the General Managers and is due to shareholders, or they will be left to put their own interpretation upon it; and only one conclusion can be arrived at.

If it is true that this steamer has been in this unserworthy state for so long, it is a strange commentary on the proceedings initiated against the Pasig sometime since.

What have the local Surveyors to say for themselves? Your's truly,

SHAREHOLDER.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1889.

FIFTY DOLLARS ON THE BRIDGE. To THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TRUEGRAPH."

SIR,-You have lately expressed in your valuable paper that you would only be too happy to grant space for the discussion of the subject of officers' wages in the steamers trading on the Coast of China. A great deal of your valuable space has already been taken up with letters on this matter. As a result of these letters, an approach has been made to the managing owners of the different companies sailing out of Shanghai, but only one company, so far, has replied to the very temperate and earnest appeal, which was submitted to them by their officers and engineers for an increase of pay.

To the various arguments in support of their request no answer has been vouchsafed, but only a simple refusal to entertain the application. It is unfortunate that thus decision was arrived at so abruptly, without permitting further discussion to have taken place on the subject. No doubt those most interested, as well as the general public, would have been glad to have had the owners' views as regards the requested increase of salary, and would like to have heard on what ground and by what arguments they justified their refusal.

Any one who has travelled on the coast of China must have observed the great responsibility thrown upon the officer in charge of the steamer. There are numerous dangers to be guarded against. Fogs are serious dangers on this coast. Typhoons are frequent in their season and the risk of collision cannot be lightly estimated. The numerous fishing crafts which are constantly crossing and recrossing a vessel's track require the utmost alertness and good judgment on the part of the officer in charge to prevent serious loss of life, and to avoid heavy claims against steamers and owners for damage to property.

Steam tonnage has also increased enomously within the last decade, a fact which entails greater vigilance from those entrusted with the safe navigation of the valuable lives of those on

Now, Mr. Editor, to put an incompetent man in charge of the navigating or engineering departments in these days of high speed and high pressure is simply courting destruction, and it is absurd to think that the best men will either join or remain longer than they are compelled to by the circumstances of the moment for the mere pittance which they receive for their valuable services.

It would redound ninch to the credit of any company which by an increase of remuneration would offer to a highly deserving class of men some inducement to bind their best energies in their owners' interest, and thus in many ways possibly save them much expense.

In these days of big dividends this should be well within their power and would little hurt the sharcholders.

Thanking you in anticipation,

Yours faithfully, .

SNATCH BLOCK.

Hongkong, 5th June; 1889. Our views on the subject again brought up by our correspondent are well known. We con sider that the deck officers and junior engineers on our coasting steamers are decidedly underpaid and have a legitimate grievance; but their remedy is in their own hands. Labour can only successfully cope with Capital by combination-unity is strength-, and if the officers and engineers will only prove true to themselves they are in a position to command terms that are fair and reasonable. More than that, we understand, they do not seek .- Editor, Hongkong Tele

MR. FRANCIS AND THE OFFICIAL "CONSCIENCE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TPLEGRAPH." Stil,-The remarks of Mr. Francis at Sanitary Board meeting yesterday were certain! deserving of grave censure. Mr. Francis should have retracted them at once; when a man is so radically wrong as this he should have no hesitation in taking it all back.

He should have said, "I am in the wrong. gentlemen, and I have much pleasure in withdrawing my offensive expressions 1 I know you will vote according to your consciences. This has been apparent to the people of the colony many years, and they have seen it done more than a thousand times; and when the time comes to vote, the conscience of the official member will be found on the side of the Govern-

This is what he should have said, and then nobody would have been offended and Mr.: Francis would not have got himself disliked. Yours truly,

CONSCIENCE. Hongkong, 6th June, 1889.

LATE TELEGRAMS

LONDON, May 7th. Six thousand troops, who were sent to Ireland to keep order, are returning to England. Archbishop Walsh, writing to the Times, states that no less than fifty Irish estates are experiencing trouble with the tenants. He recommends recourse being had to arbitration to settle the dispute. Messrs. O'Brien and Harrington, M. P.'s, have been released from prison.

It is reported that the Russian Ministers have I advised the Czar to have himself or waed King of Poland in order to ensure the active aid of the Poles in the event of war. The Cz ir intends to act upon this advice.

Sir Charles Dilke has made a brilliant speech at the Forest of Dean (Gloucester) election. He advised that England should follow the example of the colonies in many Parliamentary matters. especially with regard to passing a franchise upon the voter's account, instead of demanding a property qualification. He highly praised the colonies on their religious education, and said that he believed the concession of Responsible Government to New South Wales had converted the colony from a state of dangerous disaffection into one of the most loyal countries of the Empire.

An anonymous art putron has offered to build a National Portrait Gallery if the Government the value to be placed on the reports of the will provide the site. The offer has been accepted. The Times states that the proprietors of the principal American copper mines have agreed to restrict the output in accordance with the proposal of the new combination which is replacing the French Syndicate.

The official estimates of the attendance at the Paris Exhibition on the opening day was a quarter

The trial of the Socialists in Belgium is causing much excitement. The defendants state that they were specially employed by the Government to provoke a strike and raise dissatisfaction Mr. Kasson, the American delegate, at the

Samoan Conference, demands on behalf of the States the neutrality of the islands, and that provision be made for a native administration. He also demands that Germany shall concede Port Pango as an American coaling station.

Mr. Parnell, in the course of further crossexamination, admitted the making of private advances to the Land League, but said he was unable to produce documents, showing the transactions. The Court immediately ordered the production of the cheques, and emphaticallstated that Mr. Parnell was bound to produce

Dr. Cronin, a friend of Major Le Caron, has mysteriously disappeared, and it is believed that he is murdered and is a victim to Irish vengeance. An empty case was found marked with blood and hair. The latter was identified as

 May 21st. The passenger steamer German Emperor from Bilbon, has sunk in the English Channel after a collision with the steamer Beresford outward bound to Bombay. Twenty of those on board the German Emperor were drowned. The Beresford is proceeding to Gravesend for

BERLIN, May 21st. Three thousand masons of this city have struck work. They demend a nine hours' working day and increased wages.

His Majesty King Humbert, accompanied by the Prince Royal Victor Emmanuel, and Signor Crispi, arrived here this morning. The meeting between the Emperor William and King Humbert was of a most cordial nature. The streets along which the royal cortege passed were splend dly decorated and lined with troops throughout.

Strikes in Westphalia and Silesia are virtually over. A general strike has taken place among the miners working in collicries at Zwickan in Saxony.

LONDON, May 22nd.

The steamer Beresford has reached Gravesend with most of these who were on board the steamer German Emperor Only six lives were lost in the collision, and not twenty as was at

THE AMOY SEAMEN'S CLUB DISPUTE.

THE MISSIONARY SIDE OF THE QUESTION

. The Rev. Mr. Talmage sends us the following

communication, dated Amry, May 25th:-In my former letter (published in your paper of May 25th) concerning a meeting held in the Amoy Club Rooms on the 25th April, I said there are a few facts, (connected also with the meeting held on the 9th inst.) which should be emphasized Its animus (friendly or otherwise) towards the Missionaries, and its assumption of unwarranted inquisitorial and governmental authority, which are as marked as they were in the previous meeting, are sufficiently emphasized in its own published Minutes. Whether such things are honorable or not, let each one decide for himself. I have been informed that the published Minutes, specially in reporting the remarks made by the Missionaries, attributing to one, what was said by another, and failing sometimes to convey the ideas which were expressed, are (I suppose unintentionally) somewhat inaccurate. The Hon. Secretary, Mr. D. M. Wright, however, should have guarded against the impression which the Minutes make, that the Missionaries, who were present at this second meeting, were present as constituents of the meeting. Whether all the other gentlemen, whos names are mentioned as being present, were there as constituents of the meeting I know not. Some may have merely looked in out of curiosity, for it is at least conceivable that some of those who took no part in the proceedings may hold views of honor different from those held by the active members of the meeting; and some of those who took part, when they became better acquainted with the facts, may feel sorry that they have been led into a false position. At any rate the Hon. Secretary knew very well that the Missionaries were not there as constituents of the meeting, or as Trustees of the Seamen's Club, or in any capacity that should have exposed them. to the ungentlemanly treatment they received. They were there by special and repeated invitation of the Hon. Secretary. They haddeclined to be present, specially because they could not acknowledge the authority of the Committee, or of the meeting appointing it. The Hon. Secretary (April 26th) sent them a communication, laying before them the "minutes" of said meeting, with its dictatorial demands. The Secretary of the Seamen's Club (April 30th) replies, "I am authorized by the Trustees * * to reply that they know not on what ground the gentlemen mentioned in said document [Minutes &c.] assume the authority to dictate to the "Missionary body," or the "Trustees of the Seamen's Club" at Amoy The Committee [of Trustees] very respectfully desire to say that they can in no wise recognize the authority of said meeting, but at the same time wish to express due respect, for the gentlemen constituting it. Of course the books of the Seamen's Club are always open to the inspection of any gentlemen of the Community who take any interest therein, and will call upon the Secretary for that purpose. And the Committee

Please notice specially the last half of the about quolation. It is evidence as to the

hold itself ready to answer in every particular

for the management of their Trust to any proper

authority, and also to give the fullest information

on the subject to any individual who may desire

and properly ask for such information."

occasions, that the Trustees refuse to the bublic all information concerning the Seamen's Club. Mr. Wright's previous invitations having been respectfully declined, in order still to induce the Missionaries to attend said meeting, he writer (May 9th) to the Secretary of the Trustees, " am directed by the Committee to specially invite yourself & Co. Trustees to attend the meeting at the Amoy Club at 6.30 p.m. * ! The committee feel sure that they are only ectioning the sentiment of the community in wiseing that you may soon be able to open the Seamen's Club' under the conditions of the Trust, failing other modus operandi, i. e. on, strictly temperance basis, unless some "other modus operandi" could be found. To understand the full force of the above invitation with its friendly assurance, and therefore the reason why some of the Missionaries were led to change their purpose, and be present at the said meeting. it will be necessary to review some more of the previous correspondence which had passed

between Mr. Wright in behalf of his Committee.

and Mr. Pitcher in behalf of the Committee of

Trustees. For it will then be clear that "other

modus operandin had failed, and Mr. Wright

meeting on the 9th inst, and on many other

(To save space I will hereafter designate the two parties respectively by the simple abbrevia tions Mr. W. & Mr. P.) Mr. W. had been driven from every charge that he had made, or that the Trustees supposed he had made against them. The first sumoted charged, they thought it worth between labor and capital for political purposes. I the while to notice, was that Mr. W. had represented "that the Trustees of the Seamen's Club rendered no statement of their financial transactions." Mr. P. in letter May 3rd, called Mr. W to account for this charge, reminding him " of a detailed statement in writing of all financial transactions * * of the Seamen's Club for the list two or three years which he had personally furnished to Mr. W. last winter. To this Mr. W., May 4th, made answer, denying having made the charge, but acknowledged have expressed an opinion on the Committee not having carri dout, as far as I know, the resolution * * * of 1880, i.e. that the Committee shall report progress, and hender accounts yearly to a gederal inceting of Subscribers and friends to be | have expected that a man of so high a civilheld for that purpose." * '* * *

In answer to his charge thus shifted Mr. P. in behalf of the Trustees wrote (same date) ... The resolution to which you refer has been faithfully observed so long as the Club was in running order." To prove this he diotes from the minutes of each yearly meeting from 1880, until until the Club was closed for want of funds. April 15th 1887. He closes his letter with these words "should you wish to verify them [these quota- | during the month past would seem to be a tions or desire to learn more concerning the neglect of duty. 'Seamen's Club, I should take great pleasure in showing you the Secretary's Book," Let this last sentence also be remembered in connection with the statement so of en repe ted that the Trustees refuse the public all information, &c.

Now for another gyration on the part of Mi W. He noticed that Mr. P. had only quoted from the injustes of meeting down as for as April 15th 1887, when the Club was closed Here appears to be at least a "straw" which may be grasped. So in his next letter, May 5th, Mr. W. writes "the grievance of the Community, and my own, does not refer to any date prior to 1887, [Why then did he write his letter of May 4th quoted above?] but that since. the 15th of April of that year there has been no meeting, and that during that interval Trustees should not have considered it advisable to make some endeavor to resuscitate the Club. also that the huilding should have been used for other than the purpose, of the trust without, would appear from the acco ats rendered and circulated, placing any sum to the credit of the | Scamen's Club for rent."

If only this was his grievance and the grievance of,"the community" he represents, then all his other charges are mere shams. . If he had nothing more important wherewith to occupy his time than sham grievances, he should remember that other people in this community have. But let us look a moment at the Trustees answer to Mr. W's real grievance.

Mr. P. first shows that several public meetings were held, after April, 15th, 1887. At some of them an effort was made by some gentlemen to introduce malt liquors into the Club but when this was found to be jeally in violation of the original trust, the effort was given up. He then shows that the Trustees held meeting after meeting, and made many efforts (with some of which Mr. W. is acquainted) to resuscitate the Club Thirdly he shows that granting the use of the house to other parties was to save the expense of repairs, and of hiring some one to take care of the building, and on the condition that the house should be vacated and returned to the Trustees whenever it might be wanted. All of which conditions were faithfully performed.

'grievance" are fully answered. (Mr. W's letter contains also this language) I thank you for your kind offer to show me the Secretary's books, but my seeing them alone and. Hon. Secretary made these mistakes? I will privately would serve no real interest.". Who told him he could only see them " privately and alone?" He, had already been informed that they were open to the inspection of all. Aye, if Mr. W. had at the beginning examined the books even privately and alone, with the simple desire to get at the truth, it might have saved the community from all the unpleasantness which he has succeeded in stirring up. Would not this have been of some "real interest?" Mr. W's letter closes with a request that the Trustees attend a general meeting to be held

Mr. W., May 8th, in behalf of his Committee confesses "From information obtained from other sources [He might have obtained from the Trustees, if he had so wished the committee are now aware that the Trustees are within their rights in temporarily closing the Club, and depositing the funds for future use."

According to old fashioned notions of honor, when Mr. W. (and his committee) had found that the Trustees in what they had done, and what report. they proposed to do, were altogether within their rights, he should have hastened to make full apology to the Trustees for the injury he had done them, and should have hastened also to lead those whom he represented to do the same. Instead of this, in the same letter containing the above confession Mr. W. writes: "I am directed by the Committee to express surprise and regret at the seemingly hostile attitude adopted by you and your committee vis a vis the community." Simply to defend one's rights from attitude !" Yes, if an enemy should attack us, and we were to defend ourselves. I suppose he would consider that we adopted a hostile attitude. A man of honor might judge other-

Whether Mr. W. did or did not attempt to appears by the charge he made again and again in the meeting of the oth Inst., and allowed (without any effort at correction) to permeate its whole spirit, vis. that the Trustees refuse to I ments of Mr. Wright and others at the said to reopen the Club on the conditions of the member of an older generation is either a lather, and incongruous duties they are largely dependent family, for the crime of one of its members

seems to be responsible for the inquisitorial browbeating, begun by the Chairman almost at the beginning of the meeting, and continued by others nearly to its close. Some have thought that the Missionaries ought not to have gone tothe meeting at all. Certainly if they had foreseen the treatment they were to meet with they would not have gone. Yet probably under the circumstances they did well to go. Perhaps it would have been well also if they had left, as and found they had been entrapped.

Just a few words in reference to the meeting

held in the Amoy Club rooms on the 14th inst If the gentlemen had confined themselves to the business of organizing n-" New Seamen's Club' I do not suppose any one would have found fault. But the Chairman must commence the proceed ings of this meeting also with a gratuitous and unworthy fling at "the management of the old Club," saying "that it was notorious that spirits were sold at the institution." I will only say that this is not a correct statement, and the (and his Committee) seem to have acknowledged | Chairman knew very well that the "instance" he gave as proof, was not the least evidence of Chinese, to which a very inadequate chapter the truth of his statement, but rather to the contrary; and that if spirits were evensold in the which forms, the substratum upon which rests institution, so soon as the fact became known, before i could become notorious, the Missionaries | for his son, not merely until the latter attains to would have stopped the sale of it. It is a fact seamen bringing bottles of liquor, bought else- The elder brother has a definite responsibility where, into the building. The Chairman will for the younger brother, and the "head residence is the rule. It is also evident that remember (if his memory be as retentive on of the family"-usually the oldest repreour side as against us) that one of the sentative of the oldest generation — has his respon-Trustees once applied to him for assistance sibility for the whole family or clan. What to close a shop, where seamen frequently these responsibilities actually are, will depend obtained liquor, not far from the Club. But he | could not see his way clear to help us. The sneer of, "so called Trustees," so frequently repeated in both the second and third meetings, originated with the Chairman. He probably was not aw re that the Trustees have in their possession official acknowledgement, from himself, as well as from others, of their being Trustees.

In closing I will say it is not what we would polition should not only have been willing to preside at meetings of such character as these three meetings have proved to be, but should also by his remarks have done so much towards giving them such character.

To write the foregoing has been to me exceedingly painful, but to have let pass altogether unchallenged the tirade against Missionaries which has been imposed upon this community

Yours very truly.

I. V. N. TALMAGE.

P.S.—It was with great difficulty and only after repeated effort and much delay, that succeeded in getting the Editor of the Amor Gazette to publish, my letter of May 17th. with this letter. When I took it to him last week, he at first refused to publish it, but after much reasoning he promised to do so in a few days. Finally he again, refused, unless he were allowed greatly to modify it.

The above paragraph, since there is no other paper published in Amoy in the English language. accounts for the delay (already so long, and which may still be some days longer) in getting the foregoing letter printed. The Editor of the Gazette had published very freely the grave charges against the Missionaries, and owned that they ought to be heard in answer; but feared to offend the community by allowing the answer in his paper, lest his business should suffer.

Is this a libel on the community? or is it a truthful comment on some of its members?

AMOY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.) Amoy, 1st June, 1889.

We have had a few hours of fine weather at last, continual rain having been the order for the last ten days. Monday the 27th ultimo luckily turned out fine thereby enabling us to hold our Regatta, which was as a whole very

I am enclosing a printed copy of a corres pondence signed by Mr. J. V. N. Talmage of the American Mission at this port, which was circulated yesterday. By the tone of this letter the reverend gentleman has evidently forgotter the lessons he preaches to his converts, namely meckness and truth, particularly when he speaks "specially in reporting the remarks made b missionaries, attributing to one what was said by another, and failing sometimes to convey the Thus all three counts in Mr. W.'s real ideas which were expressed, are (I suppose unintentionally) somewhat inaccurate." Now, as the Rev. Mr. Talmage was not present at any of the meetings, how can he know that the acknowledge that the Hon. Secretary failed "sometimes to convey the ideas which were expressed " by some of the speakers, as I was there, and the tone in which the missionaries expressed themselves was distinctly hostile; however, I shall take an early opportunity o replying to the reverend gentleman's letter tharge by charge, from my recollection of the correspondence.

> The weather here is something awful for this time of the year; nothing but rain. Fortunately however, we have had no heavy downfall as it Hongkong, but a continual small rain with

occasional thunder and rain squalls. Yesterday was the first day of the Dragon festival, and when the racing was at its height there came a heavy thunder squall, accompanied by vivid lightning, which quickly dispersed the crowds of sight-seers. It is stated that the lightning struck a house in the city killing one

I hear that the "Leanders" are going to give a performance next Thursday in the Clul

CHINESE CHARACTERISTICS.

MUTUAL RESPONSIBILITY AND RESPECT FOR

One of the most distinctive features of Chinese invasion until they are acknowledged is "hostile | society is that which is epitomised in the word "responsibility," a word which carries with it a to which Western lands are total strangers. In those lands, as we well know, the individual is the unit, and the nation is a large collection of individuals. In China the unit of social life is disabuse the minds of the community which found in the family, the village or the clan, and he represents of their wrong impressions, fully | these are often convertible terms. Thousands of Chinese villages comprise exclusively persons having the same surname, and the same ancestors. | important officers in China. As regards the The inhabitants have lived in the same spot | people below them they are tigers. As regards even since they began to live at all, and trace | the official above them, they are mice. A single | give any information concerning the Seamen's an unbroken descent for many hundred years local magistrate combines functions which ought which is presumptively transferred to whoever Club to the public. When Mr, W. found that | back to the last great political up heavel, such | to be distributed among at least six different. so many Missionaries, had been, induced by his as the overthrow of the Ming dynasty, or its officers. Many of them have no interest whatcornest and repeated invitations, and specially establishment; under Hung Wu. In such a ever in the business which they dispatch, except by receiving in good faith his assurance of the village there can be no relationship literally to extract from it all which it can be made to western standards of thought is found in the possibility that some proposals would be made | more distant than " cousin," and every male | yield, and from the nature of their miscellaneous | oriental practice of extinguishing and entire.

trust," to be present at the meeting, simple an uncle, or some kind of a 'grandfuther.' politeness should have led him to protect them | Sometimes eleven generations are represented | H. vin s. much to do, even with the best from the least appearance of insult. Instead of | in the same small hamlet. This does not imply, | intentions, these officials cannot fail to make this by his charges above referred to, he chiefly as might be supposed, extreme old age on the part of any representative of the older generations. The Chinese marry young, marry repeatedly, The district magistrate is called the chih hsien, often late in life, and constantly adopt children. The result is such a tangle among relatives, that without special enquiry and minute attention to the particular characters which are employed in writing the names of all who belong to the same soon as they learned the spirit of the meeting, old man nearly seventy years of age affirms that atoms, composed of ten families each. At the numer us "cousins" of the same generation | which is inscribed the name of the head replied, "Why, yes, you might call them own brothers."

These items are but particulars, under the general head of the 'social solidarity' of the has been already devoted. It is this solidarity. Chinese responsibility. The father is responsible "years of discretion," but as long as life lasts, owever that we were often annoyed by drunken and son is responsible for his father's debts. however, upon circumstances.

Customs vary widely, and the "personal equation" is a most important factor, of which mere theory takes no account. Thus in a large and influential family, embracing many literary men, some of whom are local magnates, and perhaps/graduates, the "head of the clan" may be an addle-headed old man, who can neither read nor write, and who has never in his life been ten miles from home.

The influence of an elder brother over a younger, or indeed of any older member over a younger member of the same family, is of the most direct and positive son, and is entirely irreconcilable with what we mean by personal liberty. The younger brother is employed as a servant, and wishes to give up his place, but his elder brother will not let him do so. The younger brother wishes to buy a winter garment but his elder brother thinks the expense is too great, and will not allow him to incur the expense. Even while these remarks are committed to paper, a case is reported in which a Chinese has a number of rare old coins, which a foreigner desires to purchase. Lest the owner should refuse to sell-as is the Chinese way, when one happens to have what another wants—the middleman who made the discovery proposes to the foreigner that he should send to the uncle of the owner of the coins a present of foreign candy and other trifles, by which oblique means such pressure will be brought to bear upon the owner of the coins that he will be obliged to give them up! There is a burlesque tale of an origin to us unknown, which relates that a traveller in a western land once came upon a very old man with a long white beard, who was crying bitterly. Struck with the singularity of this spectacle, the stranger halted and asked the old man' what he was crying about, and was surprised to be told that it was because his father had just whipped him! "Where is your father?" "Over there," was the reply. Riding in the direction named, the traveller found a much older man, with a beard much longer and whiter than the other. "Is impossible. that your son i," asked the traveller. "Yes. i

is." "Did you whip him?" "Yes I did." "Why?" "Because he was saucy to his grandfather, and if he does it again I will whip him some more !" Translated into the conditions of Chinese life, the burlesque disappears. Next in order to the responsibility of members

of a family for each other, comes the mutual

responsibility of neighbours for neighbours.

Whether these "neighbours" are or are not related, makes nodifference in their responsibility, which depends solely upon proximity. This responsibility is based upon the theory, that virtue and vice are contagious. Good neighbours will make good neighbours, and bad neighbours will make others like them. The mother of Mencius removed three times, in order to reach a desirable neighbourhood. To an occidental fresh from the republican ideas which dominate the Anglo-Saxons, it seems a matter of little or no consequence who his neighbours are, and if he be a resident of a city he may occupy a dwelling for a year, in ignorance even of the name of the family next door. But in China it is otherwise. If a crime takes place, the neighbours are held guilty of something analogous to what English law calls 'misprision of treason,' in that when they knew of a criminal intention, they did not report it. It is vain to reply "I did not know." must have known. The proceedings which are taken when the crime of killing a parent has been committed, furnished a striking illustration of the Chinese theory of responsibility. 'In such instances—probably not very frequent—the criminal is often alleged to be insane, as indeed. one must be who voluntarily subjects himself to 'death by the slicing process,' when he might escape it by suicide. In a memorial published in the Peking Gazette a few years. since the Governor of one of the Central provinces reported in regard to a case of parricide. that he had had the houses of all the neighbours pulled down, on the ground of their gross dereliction of duty in not exerting a good moral and

no certain examples. village constable or bailiff' (ti pao), whose functions are of a most miscellaneous nature, sometimes confined to a single village, and sometimes extending to many. In either case he is the medium of communication between significance, and embraces a wealth of meaning | the local magistrate and the people, and is niways liable to get into trouble from any one of innumerable causes, and may be beaten to a jelly by a captious official, for not reporting what he could not possibly have known.

At a vast elevation above the village constables stands the district magistrates who, so far as the people are 'concerned, are by far the most

numerous mistakes, and many things must go wrong, for which they will be held responsible. or the one who "knows the district," and like all Chinese officials he is supposed to have an exhaustive acquintance with everything within. his jurisdiction which is an object of knowledge, and an unlimited capacity to prevent what "generation," it is impossible to determine who | ought to be prevented. To facilitate this knowconstitute "the rising generation," and who ledge, and that of the local constables each form the generation which rose long ago. An city and village is divided into compound a young man of thirty is his "grandfather." All every door hangs a placard or table upon are termed "brothers," and if the perplexed of the family, and the number of individuals foreigner insists upon accuracy, and inquires | which it comprises. This system of registration, whether they are "own brothers," he will not analogous to the old Saxon tithing and hundreds, infrequently be enlightened with the reply that | makes it easy to fix local responsibility. The they are "own brother-cousins." The writer | moment a suspicious stranger appears in the once proposed a question of this sort, and after | district comprised in a tithing, he is promptly some little hesitation the person addressed reported to the head of the tithing by whoever sees him first. By the head of the tithing he is immediately reported to the local constable, and by the local constable to the district magistrate, who at once takes steps "rigorously to seize and severely to punish." By the same simple process all local crimes, not due to "suspicious looking strangers" but to permanent residents, are instantly detected before they have hatched into overt acts, and thus the pure morals of the people are preserved from age to age. It is evident that such regulations as these can be efficient only in a state of society where fixity of even in China, where the most extreme form of permanence of abode is found, the system of tithing is to a large extent a mere legal fiction. Sometimes a city, where no one remembers to have seen them before, suddenly blossoms out with ten-family tablets on every doorpost, which indicate the arrival of a district magistrate who intends to enforce the regulations. In some places these tablets are observable in the winter senson only, for this is the time when bad characters are most numerous, and most dangerous. But so far as our knowledge extends, the system as such is little more than a theoretical reminiscence, and even when observed, it is probably merely a form Practically, it is not generally observed, and in some provinces at least, one may travel for a thousand miles, and for months together, and not find ten-family tablets posted in more than one per cent, of the cities and villages along the route. It may be mentioned in passing, that the Chinese tithing system is intimately connected with the so-called cunsus. If each doorway exhibits an accurate list, constantly corrected, of the number of persons in each family; if each local constable has accurate copies of the lists of all the tithings within his territory: if each district magistrate has at his disposal accurate summaries of all these items, it is as easy to secure a complete and accurate census of the empire, as to do a long sum in addition, for the whole is equal to the aggregate of all its parts. But these are large i/s, and as a matter of fact, none of the conditions are realised. The tablets are nonexistent, and when the local magistrate is occasionally called upon for the totals which should represent them, neither he nor the numerous constables upon whom he is entirely dependent, has the least interest in securing accuracy, which indeed from the nature of the case is difficult. There is no squeeze to be got from a census, and for this reason alone, a real Chinese census is a mere figment of the imagination. Even in the most enlightened western lands, the notion that a census means taxation appears to be ineradicable, but in China the suspicion which it excites is so strong, that for this reason alone, unless the tithing system were carried out with uniform faithfulness in all places and at all

up nather secretaries and other subordinates.

times, an accurate enumeration would be For a local Magistrate to be guilty of all kinds of misdemeanours, for which he gets into no trouble whatever, or getting into it scrapes scot free by means of influential friends, or by a judicious expenditure of silver, and yet after all to lose his post on account of something which had happened within his jurisdiction which he could not have prevented, is a constant occur-

How the system of responsibility operates in the domain of all the successive grades of officials. it is unnecessary to illustrate in detail. Multiplied examples may be found in almost every copy of the translations from the Peking Gazette. A case was mentioned a few months ago, where a soldier on guard had stolen some thirty boxes of bullets placed in his care, and sold them to a tinner, who supposed them to be condemned and surplus stores. The soldier was beaten one hundred blows, and banished to the frontiers of the empire in penal servitude. A petty officer whose duty it was to inspect the stores, was condemned to eighty blows, and dismissed from the service, though allowed to commute his punishment for a money payment. The purchasers of the material were considered. innocent of any blame, but were beaten forty blows of the light bamboo, on general principles. The lieutenant in charge was cashlered, in order You are a 'neighbour,' and therefore you to be put upon trial for his "connivance," in the theft, but he judiciously disappeared. The Board to which the memorial was addressed was requested to determine the penalty to be inflicted upon the General in command, for his share in the matter. Thus each individual is a link in a chain, which is followed up to the very end, and no link can escape by pleading ignorance or inability to prevent the crime. Still more characteristic examples of Chinese responsibility are furnished by the memorials annually appearing in the Peting Gazette reporting the outbreak of some irrepressible river. In the case of a flood in the Yung-ting Ho in the province of Chihli during the summer of 1888, the waters came down from the mountains reformatory influence over the criminal! Such | with the velocity of a millrace. The officials a proceeding would probably strike an average | seem to have been promptly, on hand, and to Chinese as eminently reasonable. In some have risked their lives in struggling to do what instances, when this crime has occurred in a was utterly beyond the powers of man. They district, in addition to all the punishments of were helpless as unts under a rain spout during man, but I have not had time yet to verify the persons, the city wall itself is pulled down in a summer torrent. But this did not prevent Li parts, or modified in shape, a round corner subs- Hung-chang from requesting that they should be tituted for a square one, or a gate removed to a | immediately stripped of their buttons, or deprived new situation, or even closed up altogether. If | of their rank without being removed from their the crime should be repeated several times in posts (a favourite mode of expressing imperial the same district, it is said that the whole city. dissatisfaction), and the Governor-General would be razed to the ground, and a new one | consistently concludes his memorial with the founded elsewhere, but of this we have met with | usual sequest that his own name should be sent to the Board of Punishments for the determina-Next above the neighbours, comes the tion of a penalty to be inflicted upon him for his complicity in the affair. In like manner the recent failure of the embankments built to bring back the Yellow River into its old channel. was the signal for the degradation and banishment of a great number of officers; from the Governor of the province of Honan downward. The theory of responsibility is carried upwards with unflinching consistency to the son of Heaven himself. It is no unusual thing for the Emperor in published edicts to confess to Heaven his shortcomings, taking upon himself the blame of floods, famines, and revolutionary butbreaks, for which he begs Heaven's forgiveness. His responsibility to Heaven is as real, as that of his officers to himself. If the Emperor loses his throne, it is

> That aspect of the Chinese doctrine of responsibility which is the most repellent to

because he has already lost "Heaven's decree."

Many instances of this sort were reported in connection with the Taip'ing rebellion, and more recently the family of the chieftain Yakub Heg, who led the Mohammedan rebellion in Turkestan, furnished another. These atrocities are not, however, limited to cases of overt rebellion. In the year 1873 "a Chinese was accused and convicted of having broken open the grave of a relative of the imperial family, in order to rob the coffin of certain gold, silver and jade ornaments, which had been buried in it. The entire family of the criminal, consisting of four generations, from a man more than ninety years of age to a female infant only | the Emperor's broad domain, we do not know, a few months old was exterminated. Thus eleven persons suffered death for the offence of one. And there was no evidence to show that any of them were parties to, or were even awareof his crime."

innkeeper who ran half a mile after a foreigner, bringing an empty sardine-tin which he supposed | liberty, and the rights of man, have waited long to be a forgotten valuable. He knew that he was , responsible, unlike American hotel-keepers who coolly notify their guests that "the proprietor is | tolerably well established, might we not judinot responsible for boots left in the hall to be | clously lay somewhat more emphasis upon the blacked."

and debts of those whom they recommend or And in these directions have we not something introduce is a social obligation of recognised to learn from the Chinese ?-N. C. Daily News force, and one which it behoves foreigners dealing with Chinese to emphasise. If the Chinese perceive that a foreigner is ignorant of | Scorr's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with the responsibilities of his employees, or disregards discovery in extremely disagreeable ways.

Chinese is their innate respect for law. Whether this element in their character is the effect of their institutions, or the cause of them, we do opinion that it is both palatable and efficient not know. But what we do know is, that the Chinese are by nature and by education a lawabiding people. Reference has been already borne." MARTIN MILES, M.D. &c., Stantonbury, made to this trait in speaking of the national Bucks. Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. virtue of patience, but it deserves special notice | Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong in connection with Chinese theories of mutual and China .- [Advt. responsibility. In China every man, woman and child is directly responsible to some one else, and of this important fact no one for a moment loses sight. Though one should 'go far and fly high he cannot escape, and this he well knows. Even if he should himself escape his family cannot escape. The certainty of this does not indeed make a bad man good, but it

frequently prevents him from becoming ten-fold Contrast the Chinese inherent respect for law with the spirit often manifested where republican institutions flourish most, and manifested it must be said by those antecedents would least lead us to expect in-college laws, municipal ordinances, state and national enactments, are quietly 'defied, as' if the assertion of personal liberty were one of the greatest needs, instead of one of the principal dangers of the time. It is rightly regarded as one of the most serious indictments against the. Chinese transaction of public business of all kinds, that everyone

not only connives at acts of dishonesty the 20th June, at NOON, which it is his duty to prevent and to expose, but that such is the constitution of public | the 4th July and S.S. "PORT AUGUSTA" on private society that everyone must the 18th July connive at such acts. But is it less disgraceful that in Christian countries men of education and refinement, as well as the uncultivated, quietly ignore, or deliberately disregard the laws of the land, as if by common .consent. and as if it were now a well ascertained fact, that a law is more honoured in the breach than in the observance? How shall we explain or defend the existence upon our statute books of multitudinous laws which are neither repealed nor enforced, laws which by their anomalous non-existent existence, tend to bring all legislation into a common contempt? By what means shall we explain the alarming increase of crime in many western lands, during the last thirty years? How shall we explain that conspicuous indifference to the sacredness of human life. which is unquestionably a characteristic of some western lands? It is vain to dogmatise in obtained on application. regard to matters which from the nature of the case are beyond the reach of statistics. Still we must confess to a decided conviction that human life is safer in a Chinese city than in an American city-safer in Peking, than in New York. We believe it to be safer for a foreigner to traverse the interior of China, than for a Chinese traverse the interior of the United States. must be remembered that the Chinese as a whole are quite as ignorant as any body of immigrants in the United States, and not less prejudiced. They are, as we constantly see, ideal material for mobs. The wonder is, not that such outbreaks take place, but that they have not occurred more frequently and have not been more fatal to the lives of foreigners. It is a Chinese tenet that Heaven is influenced by the acts and by the spirit of human beings. Upon this principle depends the efficacy of the self-mutilation on behalf of parents, to which reference was made in speaking of filial picty. That this is a correct theory we are not piepared to maintain, yet certain facts deserve mention which might seem to support it. The geographical situation and extent of the eighteen provinces of China bear a marked resemblance to that part of the United States of America east of the Rocky Mountains. The erratic eccentricities of the climate of the United States, are, as little Marjorle Fleming remarked of the multiplication table, "more than human nature can bear." It was Hawthorne who observed of New England, that it has "no climate, but only samples." Contrast the weather in Boston, New York or Chicago, with that of places in the same latitude in China. It is not that China is not. as the geographics used to affirm of the United

States, "subject to extremes of heat and cold,"

for in the latitude of Peking thermometer ranges through about one hundred degrees Fahrenheit, which ought to afford sufficient variety of temperature to any mortal. But in China these alternations of heat and cold do not follow one another with that reckless and incalculable lawlessness witnessed in the great republic, but with an even and unruffled sequence suited to an ancient and a patriarchal system. The Imperial almanac is the authorised exponent of the three-fold harmony subsisting in China between heaven, earth and man. Whether the Imperial almanac is equally trustworthy in all parts of but in those regions with which we happen to be familiar, the almanac is itself a signal-service. At the point marked for the establishment of spring, spring appears. In several different, years we have remarked that the day on which The Chinese theory and practice of responsi- the testablishment of autumn fell-was-dis: bility has been often cited as one of the causes | tinguished by a marked change in the weather of the perpetuity of Chinese institutions. While after which the blistering heats of summer, we are impressed with flagrant violations of returned no more. Instead of allowing the frost justice, which it involves, it is impossible to be to make irregular and devastating irruptions in blind to its excellencies. In western lands every month of the year-as is too often the case where every one is supposed to be innocent in lands where 'democracy' rules-the Chinese until he is proved to be guilty, it is exceedingly | calendar fixes one of its four-and-twenty terms difficult to fix responsibility upon any parti- as frost-fall.' A few years ago, this term fell cular person. A bridge breaks down with, a on the 23rd of October. Up to that day no heavy train of cars loaded with passengers, lightest frost had fallen. On the morning of and an investigation fails to find any one in fault. that day the ground was covered with white A lofty building falls, and crushes a number frost, and continued to be so covered every mornof people, and while the architect is criticised, he | ing thereafter. We have noted these correspondshows that he did the best he could with the ences for some years, and have seldom observed means at his disposal, and no one ever hears of a variation of more than the usual three days his being punished. If an ironclad capsize, or a of grace, with the exception of the year 1888 in military campaign is ruined because the proper | the northern part of Honan, where frost fell preparations were not made, or not made in eleven days in advance of schedule time. But time, elequent speeches set forth the defects of further inquiry showed that this was a pure the system which renders such events possible, irregularity, undoubtedly due to the depraving but no one is punished. The Chinese are far influence of the great breach in the Yellow River behind us in their conceptions of public justice, only a few miles distant. With the resumption but might we not wisely learn again from of imperial control over this errant stream, these them the ancient lesson that every one should | breaches of climatic uniformity may be expected be held rigidly responsible for his own acts. to disappear. It is not inanimate nature only in order to the security of the body politic? which in China is amenable to reason and to The relation of the Chinese theory of respon- law, but animated nature as well. For some sibility to foreigners in China is a topic with years we have noticed that on a particular day which we are all familiar. The "boy" into in early spring the window frames were adorned whose hands everything is committed, and who with several flies, where for many months must produce every spoon, fork or curio; the | no flies had been seen, and on each occasion ster and who takes general charge of your affairs, we have turned to the imperial almanac with suffering no one but himself to cheat you, the a considence justified by the event, and ascompradore who wields vast powers but who is certained that this particular day was the individually responsible for every piece of pro- one assigned for the "stirring of insects"! It perty and for every one of hundreds of coolies- has been remarked that there is in the blood o these types of character we still have with us, the English-speaking race a certain lawlessness, and shall always have, as long as we have any- which makes us intolerant of rules and restraints. thing to do with the Chinese. Innkeepers in | "Our sturdy English ancestors," says Black-China are not noted for flagrant virtues of any stone, "held it beneath the condition of a freekind, especially for consideration toward foreign | man to appear, or to do any other act, at the travellers. Yet we have known of a Chinese precise time appointed." But for this trait of our doughty forefathers, the doctrine of personal

But now that these rights have got themselves importance of subordinating the individual will Responsibility for the character, behaviour to the public good and upon the majesty of Law?

Hypophosphites, is more reliable as an agent it, it will not take them long to act upon this in the cure of Consumption, Bronchitis and General Debility, than any other remedy known One of the many admirable qualities of the 1 to medical science. Read the following :- " 1 have prescribed 'Scott's Emulsion' and have also taken it myself, and can fully endorse the and can be tolerated by almost any oneespecially where Cod Liver Oil itself cannot be

To-day's Advertisement :.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED. STATES AND EUROPE,

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY AND OTHER CONNECTING RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS THE British Steamship

Tons Register, G. A. Lee, Commander, will be despatched for VANCOUVER B.C. via KOBE & YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, To be followed by the S. S. "BATAVIA" on

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan, Ports, and at Vancouver with Pacific Coast Points by the regular Steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and other Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines

of Steamers. First-class Fares granted as follows :-To Vancouver and Victoria...(Mex.)\$185.00

To all Common Points in Canada } 230.00 To Liverpool 300.00 To London..... 305,00 To other European Points at proportionaté

rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese and Japanese Customs, to be Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo des-

tined to Points in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to Mr. D. E. BROWN, District Freight Agent, Vancouver, B.C. Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the join june.

All Parcels must be sent to our Office and should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received by us until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing. For information as to Passage or Freight,

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents. Honekong, 6th June 1889.

·'NOTICE.

THOMAS KERR & Co. I NGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS,

CONTRACTORS, YAU-MA-TI ENGINEERING WORKS, Kowloon. Hongkong, 6th June, 1889

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION. SPOON COMPETITION-600 YARDS.

Ten Shots-Carbines allowed one Shot extra. XXIILL take place next SATURDAY, the VV 8th June, at 4 PM. A. SHELTON HOOPER. Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, 6th June, 1889.

To-day's Advertisements.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVER-LAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT VOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

"CITY OF NEW YORK" will be despatched for San Francisco, vid Yok hama, on SATURDAY, the 22nd June. at ONE P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe,

portation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America,

France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers: First-class Fares granted as follows:

available for 6 months...... To Liverpool...... 325.00 To other European Points at proportionate

application. Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

dress in full; value of same is required.

Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight apply to the Agency of the Company No. 50 A. Queen's Road Central. C. D. HARMAN,

Hanakang, 6th June. 1889. THE HONGKONG AND WHARF & GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

kong Office, No. 13 Praya Central.

Acting Secretary.

Paper, stating Price and Particulars.

cost at the rate of :-£ 6 18 o per quarter (a) If premiums ar payable for whole of life e

or £ 9 11 6 " If premiums are limited to 20 years :* If premiums are limited to IC years:*

at death if previous.*

FTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium secures a proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance: after five years a man Assured under plan & would be entitled to a Free Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, viz., £250, should he wish to discontinue future

The same provisons if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (a) £8.150, (b) £11.50, (c) £13.24, (d) £27.0.8 per quarter. Note .- It is an advantage to effect Provisions of this nature early in life. By delay the rate of subscription increases; Death may occur

fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance. THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED,

> STANDARD LIFE OFFICE. GENERAL NOTICE.

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, \$833,333-33

RESERVE FUND\$318,000.00. BOARD OF DIRECTORS. LEE SIMO, Esq. Lo YEUR MOON, Esq.

LOU TEO SHUN, Etq. MANAGER.—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST. Hongkong, 17th December, 1885. NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

payable at any of its Agencies. woo lin yuen Secretary. HEAD OFFICE,

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

THE U.S. Mail Steamship

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-

by the Company's and connecting Steamers. Through Passage Tickets granted to England

To San Francisco.....\$200.00 To San Francisco and return,

Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on

and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages wil be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day all Parcel Packages should be marked to ad-

Consular Involces to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the

KOWLOON

NOTICE.

A /T ERCHANTS and others having Business IVI at the Kowloon Godowns are requested to INSTRUCT their GODOWNMEN to apply to the EUROPEAN STAFF at the Kowloon Office (which is open from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M.), for any information they may require and not to rely upon the Statements of Native employes.

In Order to ensure prompt attention, it is particularly requested that ALL COMMUNICA-TIONS, whether for Kowloon or West Point, may be addressed to THE SECRETARY, and not individual employes, and lest at the Hong-

EDWARD OSBORNE, Hongkong, 6th June, 1889.

WANTED TO BUY, TOURIST CAMERA, FULL PLATE, 16 by 21 or 18 by 24 c.m., with Lens Stand and 4 or 5 Dark Slides. Must be in good condition. Address "R.," care of Office of this Hongkong, 6th June, 1889

linsurances.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30. NEXT BIRTHDAY. STG. payable at death, would

If the Sum Assured is. made payable at age 50, or

payments.

before the Provision is effected, or Health may

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000 The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES On GOODS. &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world

NO. 2. QUEEN'S ROAD WEST. Hongkong, 1st Vebruary, 1882.

STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.				
STEAMERS.	FROM.	DATE DUE.	AGENTS.	
Guthrie	Port Darwin	June 8th	Russell & Co.	
Abyssinia	Vancouver	June 8th	Adamson, Bell & Co.	
Coromandel	London	June 9th	P. & O. S. N. Co.	
Glencarn Elektra	London Trieste	June 12th	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Austro-Hung, Lloyd's Co.	

Bombay...... June 17th P. & O. S. N. Co.

STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.

Batavia Vancouver June 30th Adamson, Bell & Co.

	<u> </u>		
DESTINATION.	VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DATE OF LEAVING
11			
London, &c., via Suez Canal London, via Suez Canal London, via Suez Canal London, via Suez Canal San Francisco, via Y'hama San Francisco, via Y'hama Vancouver, B.C., via K., &c. Port Darwin, &c. New Zealand Ports Calcutta, via Straits Kobe (direct) Tientsin Shanghai Shanghai, via Swatow Haiphong Swatow, Amoy, &c.	Stentor Oopack Gaelic City of New York Abyssinia Changsha Whampoa Arratoon Apcar Macbeth Sungkiang Coromandel Fooksang Marie	Butterfield & Swire Arnhold, Karberg & Co. O. & O. S. S. Co Pacific Mail S. S. Co Adamson, Bell & Co Butterfield & Swire D. Sassoon, Sons & Co. Adamson, Bell & Co Butterfield & Swire D. Sassoon, Sons & Co. Adamson, Bell & Co Butterfield & Swire P. & O. S. N. Co	To-morrow, at noon. About June 10th. June 15th, at 1 p.m. June 22nd, at 1 p.m. June 20th, at noon. June 15th, at 4 p.m. June 12th, at 4 p.m. June 11th, at 3 p.m. About June 11th. June 10th, at 4 p.m. Quick despatch. To-morrow, at noon. June 8th, daylight.

Intimations.

F. Blackhead & Co.

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,

PROVISION MERCHANTS NAVY CONTRACTORS,

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS No. 11, Praya Central. (Opposite Pedder's Wharf).

RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION

THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS PRESERVATIVE AGAINST

ROTTING, DECAY, &c., of WOOD. CHR. MOTZ & Co., BORDEAUX, CLARETS

IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE, LA GRANDE MARQUE. FLENSBURG STOCKBEER, ENGINEERS AND BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS AND EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S

ALWAYS IN STOCK

STORES AND REQUISITES

REASONABLE PRICES. ALL KINDS OF SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1885. NOTICE.

IEYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices, Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders. Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board London, says

" It is the best Disinfectant in use," W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings. Hongkong, 1st October, 1888.

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WATERBURY WATCHES, the Handlest, Cheapest, and Best

Time-keepers invented. PRICE THREE DOLLARS MACH \$8 REPAIRS NEVER EXCEED 50 CENTS for each Watch. Orders from Outports to be accompanied with Hon. C. P. CHATER

Remittance for Cost. THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHIA. (Sole Agents in Japan and China for the Sale of the above Watches,) 10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Opposite Marine House. Hongkong, 20th August, 1888

'A. G. GORDON & CO.

TINGINEERS, LAUNCH BUILDERS, C GENERAL and GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS, IRONMONGERS, COM-MISSION AGENTS, VALUATORS, IRON and TIMBER MERCHANTS. -WORKS:

OFFICE: CORNER OF PEDDER STREET AND PRAYA. STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1885.

BOWRINGTON, EAST POINT.

Wr. Knorr's ANTIPYRINE. (Dose for Adults 15 to 35 grains troy).

S the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPINGalso the very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the medical Faculty. To be had at every reputed Chemist and Druggist. Ask for

in red letters. Supplies constantly on hand at JUSTUS LEMBKE & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai-Sole Agents for China. Beware of spurious

Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin

bears the inventor's signature "Dr. KNORR"

imitations !

Hongkong 29th May, 1889. FOR SALE.

AT WHOLESALE PRICES. CACCONES' SHERRY; PORT, CLARETS, BURGUNDY, HOCKS, CHAMPAGNES.

BRANDIES, WHISKIES. "EMPIRE" ALE and STOUT. MACHINERY, GAS ENGINES, "EMPIRE" LUBRICATORS. SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. COOKING STOVES, SCALES.

PAINTS, OILS and VARNISH. BICYCLES and TRICYCLES. JUVENILE VELOCIPEDE HORSES and TRICYCLES. BICYCLE WHEELS for JINRICKSHAS. SODA WATER MACHINERY.

JEYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS. Apply to W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,

Bank Buildings. Hongkong, 20th September, 1888.

NOTICE. TATE beg to intimate to the Public that we have purchased the STOCK-IN-TRADE of the Store of Mr. J. F. SCHEFFER, and to solicit a share of their patronage.

As we are expecting long invoices of multifarious Goods which will render our Store replete with Articles in keeping with our line, we can confidently warrant entire satisfaction in the execution of all orders sent to us.

CARMICHAEL & Co.,. Shipchandlers, General Compradores. Hongkong, 27th May, 1889.

MACAO ROTISSERIE, No. 2 & 4, RUA FORMOSA. DEST BRANDS WINES and SPIRITS ENGLISH ALE and PORTER. TIFFIN and DINNER to order.

MISS C. PALMER,

Macao, 8th April, 1889. THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL\$5,000,000. PAID UP CAPITAL 2,500,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, Hon. J. J. KESWICK,), Chairman: Managing Directors. Vice-Chairman. E. A. SOLOMON, Esq. J. S. MOSES, Esq.

5. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.

G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

LEE SING, Esq.

POON PONG, Esq. Bankers. THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PLANT, etc. MONEY advanced on Mortgage, on Land, and Buildings. Properties purchased and sold. Estates Managed and all kinds of Agency and Commission business relating to land, etc., conducted. Full particulars can be obtained at the Company's Offices, No. 7, Queen's Road Central.

A SHELTON HOOPER,

Secretary. Victoria Buildings, Hongkong, and May, 1889

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND

SINGAPORE. THE Steamship "ARRATOON APCAR" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's

Cargo remaining undelivered after the roth instant, will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Consignees are hereby informed, "that all

Godowns at West Point, whence delivery may

be obtained.

claims must be made immediately, as none will be entertained after the 8th instant. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,

Hongkong, 4th June, 1889. THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship d CHINGWO" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, ar being landed at their risk, into the Godowns, of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and

Godown Company, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent in to the Office of the Undersigned before Noon, on the 10th instant, or they will not be

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 10th instant, at 4 P.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any

Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 10th inst., will be subject to rent. Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before to A.M., TO-DAY, the 4th inst.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Hongkong, 4th June, 1889.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY. NOTICE

ONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their COUGH, and many other complaints. It is, Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from along-

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

CHAS. D. HARMAN. Hognkong, 3rd June, 1880. PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE. ONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamship "CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO." The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their

Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from along-Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk

CHS. D. HARMAN,

Hongkong, 31st May, 1889.

and expense.

Auctions. VALUABLE-SALE OF DESIRABLE BUILDING SITES AT

THE PEAK. Mr. G. R. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer, will sell by Auction on the site, SATURDAY,

the 15th June, 1889. SIX VALUABLE BUILDING SITES KNOWN AS SECTIONS OF RURAL

BUILDING LOT No. 61. HIS Property is within a few minutes walk of the Tramway and has been divided into Sections of an average area of 5,000 square feet to meet a present and increasing demand for ECONOMICAL BUILD-

whole of the Earth work and retaining

walls have been completed and the sites PREPARED FOR BUILDING in the most approved manner, and the whole now forms one of the most desirable sites at the Peak. Conditions of Sale, Plans, Particulars and the

ing sites.

fullest information can be obtained upon application to Messis, WOTTON & DEACON, Solicitors. 35. Queen's Road; Mr. W. St. JOHN H. HANCOCK,

C.E., F.R.I.B A., 3. Beaconsileld Arcade ; TO THE AUCTIONEER, Duddell Street,

Hongkong, 25th May, 1889. PUBLIC AUCTION VALUABLE MACHINERY, PLANT,

THE Undersigned has received instructions RESERVE FUND 1,250,000. to Sell by Public Auction, the latter part of June, 1889, on a day to be named hereafter. at the Machineshop lately in the occupation of Messrs. J. W. CROKER & Co., at Bowrington

> The whole of the MACHINERY and PLANT. Comprising :-- One HORIZONTAL ENGINE of 13 H.P., One VERTICAL ENGINE of 4 H.P., One BOILER 7 feet, by 5 feet 6 inches, Four GAPE LATHES assorted sizes up to 15 feet length of bed, SCREWING, DRILLING, PUNCHING, and SHEARING, SLOTTING and ROLLING MACHINES, 2 PLANING MACHINES, STEAM HAMMER, CRANES, SHEARLEGS, SHAFTING and BELTING, ANVILS VICES, BENCHES, WINCHES and FORGES, SUNDRY MACHINERY and

BAR and ROD IRON, BOILERTUBES, OLD BOILERS, etc., etc. - Also — One IRON STEAM LAUNCH. TERMS OF SALE .- Cash on delivery.

For further particulars, apply to Auctioneer. Hongkong, 1st June, 1889.

Printed and Published by ROBERT FRANKRAMETH.